GET READY, SANTA BARBARA!

KNOWING YOUR RISKS

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Pet Disaster Plans—Do You Have One?

There they are, looking up at you with those adorable little noses or beaks. Happy to see their owners come through the door. But what happens when there is an emergency and the routine they are so used to has now changed? What happens when you receive a knock on the door and a phone call that says you now have 10 minutes to evacuate? Or you are at work and you find out your neighborhood has been evacuated? Now what?? Do you have a disaster plan that includes your pet(s) in these types of scenarios?

So let's begin small, below are some basic items to have for your pets when you are asked to evacuate.

- ☐ Food and water for at least five days, including bowls and a manual can opener.
- ☐ Medications and medical records stored in a waterproof container. A pet first aid book is a good idea to keep on hand.
- ☐ Sturdy leash, harness, carriers, cages, bowls to transport your pet easily. Remember not all pets are cats or dogs!
- ☐ Cat litter box, litter, litter scoop garbage bags to collect all pets' waste.
- ☐ Current photo of you with your pets and descriptions of your pets to help other identify them.
- ☐ Pet beds and toys.
- ☐ Written information about your pets' feeding schedule, medical conditions, and behavior issues along with the name and number of your veterinarian. Also include numbers of family or friends that might be able to care for your pet if you are not able to.

Remember your pets are counting on you and your family to include them in preparedness for any situation. For more information on preparing your family and pets for any emergency here are just a couple of the many sites you can explore to find that perfect fit for you and your pet:
www.humanesociety.org, www.aspca.org/pet-care/disaster-preparedness

Santa Barbara History—Anacapa Street

One of two streets from the Chumash language, Anacapa is translated as "mirage" or "ever-changing." This accurately describes Anacapa Island which, depending on the day, time and mist conditions, can be viewed as no island, one island or several islands. The actual pronunciation of Anacapa is something like "on-ya-pah", but the name has certainly been muddled over the years.

The English explorer Captain George Vancouver, during his stop here in 1793, described Anacapa in his log for Tuesday, November 19th as "...a group of three islands, called by the natives "Enneeapah". In 1827 Frenchman Auguste Duhaut-Cilly, aboard the French Trader Heros wrote, "...toward the southwest, is a cluster of four small islands called by the Indians "Enecapah'. The first maps showing the street names in 1853 used "Enecapaph" as did the minutes of the Town Council. By 1854 the current spelling of "Anacapa" was in place.

Excerpt from "Street Names of Santa Barbara" By Neal Graffy, pg. 13

Do you have some Santa Barbara history you want to share? Maybe you have some interesting family history you want to share? We want to hear it! Send us your stories of Santa Barbara's history to: YMcGlinchey@SantaBarbaraCa.gov

What is a Drought??

Drought (drout) - noun

- A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall; a shortage of water resulting from this.

- A prolonged absence of some-thing specified

- Thirst

- Origin: Late Old English *drūgath* 'dryness', of Germanic origin; compare wit Dutch *droogte;* re-lated to dry.

Drought, according to the [National Mitigation Center](#) is an insidious haz-ard of nature. It is often referred to as a "creeping phenomenon" and its impacts very from region to region. Drought can therefore be difficult for people to understand. It is equally difficult to define, because what may be considered a drought in, say, Bali (six days without rain) would cer-tainly not be considered a drought in Libya (annual rainfall less than 180mm). In the most general sense, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environ-mental sector. Its impacts result from the interplay between the natural event (less precipitation than expected) and the demand people place on water supply, and human activities can exacerbate the im-pacts of drought. Because drought cannot be viewed solely as a physi-cal phenomenon, it is usually de-fined both conceptually and opera-tionally.

Conceptual Definitions

Conceptual definitions, formulated in general terms, help people under-stand the concept of drought. For example: *Drought is a protracted*

Photo courtesy of UCSB

Remember to conserve your water—it's everyone's responsibility.

07/29/14 Drought Map, click on the map to access the website

period of deficient precipitation re-sulting in extensive damage to crops, resulting in loss of yield.

Conceptual definitions may also be important in establishing drought policy, such as we have here now in Santa Barbara, [click here](#) for the Water Conservation website.
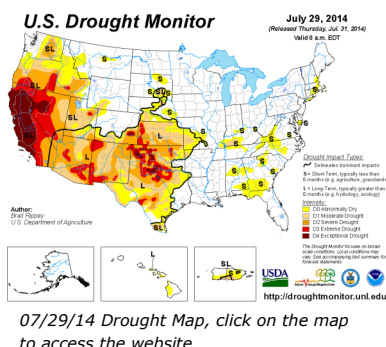
Operational Definitions

Operational definitions help define the onset, severity, and end of droughts. No single operational defi-nition of drought works in all circum-stances, and this is a big part of why policy makers, resource planners, and others have more trouble recog-nizing and planning for drought than they do for other natural disasters. For more information on Drought Operational Definitions [click here](#).

How is Drought Monitored and Assessed?

U.S. Drought Monitor: The U.S. Drought Monitor provides a general summary of current drought condi-tions.   Multiple drought indicators, including various indices, outlooks, field reports, and news accounts are reviewed and synthesized.   In addi-tion, numerous experts from other agencies and offices across the country are consulted.   The result is the consensus assessment pre-sented on the USDM map. (see map left)

The image is color-coded for four levels of drought intensity. An addi-tional category, "Abnormally Dry," is used to show areas that might be moving into a drought, as well as those that have recently come out of one. The dominant type of drought is also indicated (i.e. agricultural and/or hydrological). For more infor-mation [click here](#).

The CERT Corner – All Powered Up!

What's everywhere, often invisible, and difficult to live without? If you guessed water or air, certainly you are correct, however the answer lies inside many things around us—the ubiquitous battery. We live in a battery powered world. Cars, whether electric or gas powered, their keys, phones, computers and their diminutives, the laptops and tablets, the remote control for your television, radios, flashlights, many children's toys all use batteries. Medical devices, pumps, hearing aids and a plethora of other equipment are powered by batteries.

Batteries create electricity with chemical interactions. Basically each battery has a positive (+) and a negative (-) end or terminal. Technically these are known as anode and cathode. Energy is produced when the electrons collected on the negative terminal flow to the positive. This type of function is what we see in AA, C, or D cells, the common batteries used in flashlights, for instance. In a gasoline powered vehicle, these are the upright posts on top of the battery box. Since all batteries contain chemicals, even the single use batteries, disposal must be done correctly, and this means collecting them for delivery to our local ABOP (Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil, and Paint) facilities, one at UCSB on Mesa Road, Building 565, another at 725 Cacique Street. Some hardware stores offer limited recycling of old batteries. Most recently the City of Santa Barbara announced battery recycling for residential trash pickup. Just put your old batteries in a bag and place the bag on top of your recycle bin for removal. Multi units and businesses have different requirements, so do check with the City or MarBorg.
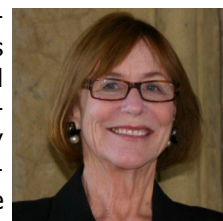
Lithium ion batteries are another battery type with some special notes. We use this battery in our rechargeable devices such as cellular phones, tablets, and laptops. In general these batteries are very stable and safe unless they are heated in excess of 130 degrees. Between 130 and 150 degrees, these batteries may become unstable enough to explode. Leaving a device in direct sunlight or inside a hot car is not recommended. Overcharging can also cause heat and may significantly lessen battery life. Also, regarding battery life, we should never let these types of battery go completely to zero as the battery can become unstable. To prevent explosion, the lithium ion battery has a special electrical circuit that completely destroys it should this occur.

Now, you ask yourself, where did she get all this information? The answer lies in the power of my laptop and a good search engine. In a couple of hours you too can create a battery from a dill pickle, learn that heat is bad and dangerous to battery safety, and how to dispose of them properly because, after all, they are hazardous, and ultimately become hazardous waste. Mostly the sites tell us not to be idiots, that the occasional overcharge and complete discharge are an exchange for convenience over battery degradation, and to be responsible about disposal to prevent the escape of their chemicals into our landfills, ground water, and soil.

Alternates to battery powered devices for our emergency use are crank operated radios and lights. Some crank radios can also provide enough juice to recharge your cell phone. Sometimes it's important to be cranky!

CERT classes are happening. Congratulations to the Visiting Nurses for completing certification! Fall training classes are forming. Contact Yolanda McGlinchey, Emergency Services Manager, City of Santa Barbara at (805) 564-5711 for more information.

Stella Larson, Mesa Resident

August Quiz

1. At one time August was known as 'Sextillis'. What does that mean?
   a. Summer
   b. Eighth
   c. Sixth
   d. Wedding

2. August was made longer by adding a day from which other month?
   a. June
   b. April
   c. September
   d. February

3. "I am as corny as a hen in August" came from which Rodgers and Hammerstein musical?
   a. South Pacific
   b. Carousel
   c. Oklahoma
   d. Sound of Music

4. What are the gemstones for August?
   a. Ruby & Pearl
   b. Garnet & Amber
   c. Diamond & Amethyst
   d. Sardonyx & Peridot

1.c 2.d 3.a 4.d

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We're on the Web!

www.santabarbaraca.gov/oes

and

Emergency Kit Recipes

"Easy Chicken Chile Verde with Corn Pancakes"

Prep Time:
15 minutes

Total Time:
45 minutes

Ingredients

For Corn Pancakes
1 cup of cornmeal
1 cup boiling water
1/2 cup evaporated milk
1 Tbsp oil (olive or any vegetable oil is fine.

Additional water as needed.

For Chicken Verde
1 can pinto beans
1 can cooked chicken breast
1 small can green chiles
1 small can salsa verde

Directions
1. Place cornmeal and boiling water in bowl. Stir and let sit for 10-15 minutes
2. Preheat well oiled griddle or skillets
3. Add evaporated milk and oil. Mix. Add additional water as needed to make a thicker batter
4. Spoon batter onto griddle. Cook on first side until set, then flip and cook other side
5. Set pancakes aside
6. Open and drain pinto beans and chicken
7. Add all ingredients to pan and cook until heated through
8. Serve over corn pancakes

If you want to find more Emergency Recipes like this, Click here

Do you have an Emergency Kit Recipe you want to share? Maybe you have a healthy or crazy recipe or maybe you have a question about something. We want to hear from you! Send us your recipes, or questions to

Upcoming Events

August 2014

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1 US Air Force Day	2
3	4 Coast Guard Day	5	6	7 Lighthouse Day	8	9 Nat'l Garage Sale Day
10 S'mores Day	11	12	13 International Lefthander's Day	14	15	16 World Honey Bee Day
17	18 Cupcake Day	19	20	21 Sr. Citizen's Day	22	23
24 / 31	25	26 Women's Equality Day	27	28	29	30 Bacon Day